Company Registration No. SC344839 (Scotland)
JOE SPAGHETTI LTD.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,975		2,125
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,320		1,584	
Cash at bank and in hand		26,716		26,992	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	28,036		28,576	
year	J	(25,226)		(30,934)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			2,810		(2,358)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,785		(233)
Provisions for liabilities			-		(26)
Net assets/(liabilities)			4,785		(259)
net assets/(nabilities)					(Z55)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		35		35
Profit and loss reserves			4,750		(294)
Total equity			4,785		(259)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 17 August 2018

Mr A J Jordan

Director

Company Registration No. SC344839

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Joe Spaghetti Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 66 Tay Street, PERTH, PH2 8RA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the director believes it appropriate to do so. In coming to this conclusion he has considered the cashflow of the business over the twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The director has confirmed that he will support the company for at lease twelve months from the date of approval of the accounts and in addition will not withdraw his loan until all other creditors have been paid.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the provision of IT consultancy services net of VAT.

Revenue is recognised when the company has entitlement to the income in exchange for the provision of services.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 20% straight line Computer equipment 33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

No depreciation has been provided in respect of artwork included in fixtures, fittings and equipment. This is a departure from the general requirement of the Companies Act 2006 for all tangible assets to be depreciated. However, the director considers that there has been no diminution in the value of the assets.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are recognised at transaction price.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and machinery etc
	Cost	£
	At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	5,390
	Depreciation and impairment	
		2.265
	At 1 April 2017	3,265
	Depreciation charged in the year	150
	At 31 March 2018	3,415
	1401 Marsh 2010	
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2018	1,975
	At 31 March 2017	2,125
		<u> </u>
4	Debtors	
7	Bostors	2018 2017
	Amounta falling due within one years	£ £
	Amounts falling due within one year:	r r
	Trade debtors	1,320 1,584

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
_		2018	2017
		£	£
	Corporation tax	8,307	8,505
	Other taxation and social security	3,233	2,842
	Other creditors	13,686	19,587
		25,22 6	30,934
		====	
6	Called up share capital		
		2018	2017
	.	£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	30 Ordinary "A" shares of £1 each	30	30
	5 Ordinary "B" shares of £1 each	5	5
		35	35
7	Related party transactions		
	Transactions with related parties		
	The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:		
		2018	2017
	Amounts owed to related parties	£	£
	Key management personnel	12,150	17,471
		12,150	17,471

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.